MAYOR SHANK OUT OF OFFICE

Resigns Rather Than Face Impeachment Proceedings.

FAILS TO COPE WITH STRIKERS

City Controller Wallace, Sworn in as Mayor of Indianapolis, Declares He Strike-Other Crafts Being Unionized by Leaders.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 29.-Rather than face impeachment proceedings, Samuel Lewis Shank resigned as mayor of Indianapolis and was automatically succeeded by Harry R. Wallace, city controller.

A committee of business men had prepared proceedings to remove Shank from office in case of any more labor trouble, and when the mayor was told that a strike of union teamsters was imminent, he sent his resignation to the cly clerk.

"I feel that I did everything on my part to be fair to both sides during the recent streetcar strike," said Mayor Shank, in announcing his res ignation, "but after the criticism that has been heaped upon me by the safety board of the chamber of com-

SAMUEL L. SHANK

Resigns His Position as Mayor of Indianapolis.



merce, I feel that I probably could not retain my position and do my duty to the general public as mayor has grown out of the labor contro-

Mayor Wallace issued a statement in which he said: "I shall do my duty impartially and fearlessly. Life and property must be protected at whatever cost and the fair name of our city restored. Every person has a right to conduct his own business in his own way, so long as he does it lawfully, and I will not tolerate and Interference with it by others."

Police Situation Critical.

Mayor Wallace said the police situation is so critical that he will take personal charge of the department for a time. The new mayor has been prominent in Republican politics. He served one term as county auditor and is on his second term as county chairman.

Mayor Shank's attitude during the recent streetcar strile, when he let it be known that he did not wish policemen to ride on the cars manned by strikebreakers, caused the resignation of Superintendent of Police Martin G. Hyland and President William E. Davis of the board of public

As soon as Mayor Wallace took the oath of office he named a new board of public safety.

Thomas J. Farrell, general organizer, in charge of the teamsters' and chauffeurs' unions in this city, saic that a meeting of the two organizations had been called for Sunday afternoon, when they would vote upon the question of calling a strike. It is generally believed that the strike will be called.

While the teamsters' demands were being considered, the union organixers have been a work unionizing other crafts here.

A New York divorcee says she never wants to see a man again. She must have picked a lemon.

be withheld at the source Nat Goodwin will need a bookkeeper.

buy nineteen chances and the fellow they were misleading. I do not see that with one chance wins it.

Turkey and Greece are reported on the verge of another crisis. You can't keep a "sick man" down.

TALE OF A GOOD HEARTED MAN

What Came of an Impulse to do a Kindly Act.

I live in the vicinity of a great city. Every morning I come into business on a train and every morning I pass t box in the station on which is a notice, "Drop your papers for patients in the hospitals." I passed this box often without paying any attention to Will Enforce the Laws-Teamsters it, but one day I was obliged to go to and Chauffeurs Almost Certain to a bospital myself to undergo an operation, and after being discharged the first time I passed the box I put in my paper. I had written on the margin: feeling much improved this morning and that the time will soon come when you will be discharged, as I was a few days Mr. Gill is here to ago. God keep you.

I gave my own name and address, hear from the message since it was ad- sources on the potato situation in dressed to no one in particular. Still America. He insists that the powdery there is sufficient remance in every scab found on potatoes imported man's nature to fancy that some fair from Ireland is no cause for quarangirl, etc.

was to glance at the signature. I con- States, and declares that the continufess I was disappointed when I saw man's name. The note read:

You have no idea what a pleasure your cheery note gave. On opening the paper my eye fell at once on your note on the first page. I am sure that a man with as rouch kindliness as you have displayed In this matter must be a good fellow t know, and I would like to know you. FREDERICK HUDSON.

I studied this letter carefully to find some trace of a woman in it, but there was none. No woman would have justice officials over the department's used the expression, "a good fellow to know." besides there were no feminine peculiarities about it. No, my suspicion that a woman had written it and put vealed the fact that 55 per cent of the a man's name to it was not borne out by any sign. I wrote a simple reply in the hands of the great meat packthat when Mr. Hudson left the hospi- ers of the country. tal I would like to see him at my office. as I had resolved to take an interest in as I had resolved to take an interest in hospitals and would be pleased to talk HIGH LIVING ALLEGED over with him the best method of pro-

To this I received a reply that the writer had very little hope of being discharged, having been in hospital five years. He said, however, that this long continued residence would enable him to give me many points connected with these homes for the sick, and some time when he felt like receiving a visitor be would let me know and I could use my own pleasure in calling.

I replied that I would be happy to call and thought no more about the matter for some months, when I received another note from Mr. Hudson.

I am recovering from a case of diph theria caught from a patient at this hospital. As soon as I am perfectly restored I will keep my promise to send for you and give you the points with reference to management of hospitals

I replied to this note that there must certainly be room for improvement in the institution where he was since a misfortune, which I expressed as well as I knew how, though I fancied the effort was rather lame. However, in on account of the bitter feeling that this case I must have succeeded pretty well, for my note brought the following reply:

You must be a brick. Not one man in hundred would take the trouble to express sympathy for a stranger as you have done. I am feeling all right now, though a little shaky on my pins. Come round here tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock and I'll put you in a way to do good work

If I had any lingering doubt that my correspondent was a man this note dispelled it. I was in no hurry for his points on hospitals, but concluded to keep my appointment, dropping in to see him on my way to an engagement half an hour later. I was ushered into a private parlor at the far end of which sat a trained nurse about twenty-five years of age. She looked like a convalescent, but her cheeks took on a very rosy hue the moment I entered. Indeed, she was blushing like a schoolgirl. Holding a paper before

her eyes, she began to read: My experience in hospitals both as stu-dent and graduate has called to my no-

"One moment," I interrupted. "Are you Frederick Hudson?"

"Yes, but I usually spell my first name with an 'a.' It is Fredericka. The 'a' must have been left off.' "How the mischief did you contrive to write those manlike letters?"

"I didn't. I got a man to write "And make up all there was in

them?

"Their contents are true." "The diphtheria?"

"I volunteered for that service." "I bave been disappointed."

"I have done very wrong in deceiv ing you.' "Not a bit. My disappointment was

to receiving a reply from a man instead of a very lovely girl." She made another effort to go on ith her paper on hospitals. 1 did not sterfere with her, but gradually her roice weakened, and she finally stop-

ped and looked at me in dire confu-

If the income tax on alimontes is to slou. I concluded to help her out: "After all, I have to thank you for a very pleasing incident. While you have been reading I have been think-A raffle is something in which we ing over your letters, and, although you have stated a single untruth."

"You forgive me?" "Yes, and thank you."

The rest of the story is an oft told

SPECULATORS HOLD THE POTATO CROP

Irish Official Wants Lifted the Embargo on Foreign Spuds.

Washington, Nov. 29 .- A new phase secretary of the Irish board of agri- something of which she has not alculture, told Secretary Houston that ready more than enough. No one speculators in the large cities of the United States are actively buying up this year's short American potato crop and planning to hold out for high prices, counting upon the existing quarantine against potatoes from Good morning, patient. I trust you are many foreign countries to aid them

Mr. Gill is here to urge the removal of the embargo on potatoes from his country, and has been gettine, because a similar blemish al-I did receive a reply, and my first act ready is common in the United ance of the embargo will contribute

to the growing cost of living. Secretary Houston and the federal horticultural board held a conference after Mr. Gill's statement, but no ac tion was announced.

Representative McKellar of Tennes see, author of a pending bill to prohibit the keeping of products in cold storage for more than 90 days, was in conference with the department of investigation of the storage of eggs, poultry and dairy products. It is said that a preliminary inquiry has represent egg supply held in storage is

AT THE XENIA HOME

Examiner Says Hundreds of Thousands Unlawfully Used.

Columbus, O. Nov. 29 .- Lavish expenditure of money in high living and unlawful use of hundreds of thousands of dollars of state funds are charged against the management or guised alms. In a word, she may have the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' a proper pride which you are bound home at Xenia by Examiner John A. Bliss of the state bureau of accounting, in a report filed with the gover-

nor. No criminal charges are made. According to the examiner, concurred in by the state auditor, "sentipatient had been exposed to a con- ment, rather than good business ing does not give articles of clothing to tagious disease. I felt a good deal of sense, together with antiquated laws poor friends without first asking that guarantee neither efficien economy," are responsible for the condition of affairs.

Recommendation is made that the general assembly act with "decision" in providing a remedy. It also is advised that the management be taken from under a separate board of directors and placed in the hands of the state board of administration, which now has absolute control over all other state institutions. The educational feature is recommended to be placed directly under supervision of tion.

ARRIVES WITH MAIL

Child From Germany Reaches Father's Home In Ohio.

New Lexington, O., Nov. 29.- Much excitement was in store for the employes of the local postoffice when, was an 8-year-old girl, very small for her age. The following message was pinned on her dress from the immigration office in New York: "This er, John Kohan, Box 117, R. F. D. No. 4, New Lexington, Ohio.

After a meal, supplied by Postmaster Donnely, the child was taken in care of a rural delivery carrier to the home of her father, who lives six miles south of here. The trip of 7,000 miles from Germany was made by her unaccompanied.

There Must Be Something In It. "Do you believe there is really any such thing as love at first sight?" "Certainly there is. If there was no

such thing how many of the married men whom you know would ever have been able to enchant their wives?"-Chicago Record-Herald.

SAYRES SAIL FOR EUROPE President Wilson and Eleanor See Them Off.

New York, Nov. 29,-Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, the White House bride and groom, sailed for Europe today on board the liner George Washington, which cleared for Cherbourg and Southampton. President Wilson and daughter Eleanor and Secretary Tumulty saw the newly married pair safe on board the steamer. Crowds that had assembled at the pier gave the couple a hearty

send-off. They will return in January. President Wilson will witness the army-navy football contest here this afternoon.

Good form

Etiquette of Christmas Giving. "In making Christmas gifts we should of the cost of living problem was take many things into consideration. brought to the attention of the de- We must try to choose something that partment of agriculture. T. P. Gill, will give pleasure to the recipient and

> says Florence Howe Hall. "If, however, my friend is very fond of reading I may properly send her a book. Unless it is one recently published it is safer not to write the name on the flyienf, as it may prove a dupli-

wants to send cools to Newcastle."

"It is always more difficult to find a suitable gift for a rich than for a poor person, because the former usually has but did not think it likely I would ever ting private advices from various a new object really becomes a burden. so many possessions of all kinds that To a woman of this sort it is almost always safe to send flowers, since they give pleasure for a few days and can then be thrown away, or one can some times select a gift that pleases by its novelty or oddity.

> "It is easier to find a present for a person who does not own a great many things, but the very fact that she has few possessions makes it important that these shall be good of their kind so that here also pains must be taken to secure a suitable gift. We must be ware, however, of giving useful and prosale tokens of our regard to a friend of modest means if her tasts lie in another direction. Margaret De land has a delightful story of a woman to whom her friends gave a purse of money, hoping she would spend it on curing her smoking chimney. She did nothing of the sort, buying instead the blue silk dress for which she had longed all her life and inviting all her friends to a party. Few people enjoy receiving purely useful presents. Of course we have to make an exception in the case of good things to eat-turkeys and plum puddings-where we are dealing with those who are actually poor or whose position makes it proper to bestow on them things of this sort. Here again we must beware of making eleemosynary gifts to those who are on the border line between gentility and poverty. To your washwoman you may safely give a pair of chickens or mittens for her children without risk of offense. Your music teacher, who "has seen better days," may be poorer than your laundress, yet you would need to proceed with great delicacy-to feel your way, so to speak-before asking her to accept what she might consider as thinly dis-

> to respect, while you wish in some way to help her. "Something must depend on the de gree of friendship existing between you. We must not make intimate preswhether she may do so. This would not apply to small and dainty accessories of the toilet, such as handker chiefs, gloves and neckwear."

> > When Paying a Call.

Winter is the time of social formallty, and as an expression of courtesy the call stands supreme. A formal call should be paid between the hours of 3 and Jao in the afternoon. You can readily see the reason for this, as a hostess must not be "caught napping," and the caller should give her time to the superintendent of public educa- finish any luncheon, nap or duties around the home, and at the same time a departure should be made that will enable the hostess to prepare for din-

It is permissible to make a morning call that is not entirely a social one. A call that has for its object a charitable task, the inquiry after the health of one in the household or the investiupon the arrival of the mail, with it gation of a servant's standing can be made at a convenient hour in the mornlng. Do not make a call of this character on the "at home" day, for this entertainment demands extra duties cnild-Julia Kohan-is going to fath- from the hostess, and she ought to be undisturbed. This type of call is not counted a social call and cannot be made to pay off any social debts.

If a friend has a special day on which she receives callers choose this by all means. The issuing of cards stating the day and the hour will make your calling list a very simple thing. Keep cards of this type and enter the facts in a little book.

If a bride is in her new home and has stated on her cards a social date it is discourteous to call before that time. She may not be prepared to receive visitors. Allow a reasonable length of time to elapse and make the first call. In a neighborhood where it is the custom to call on newly arrived residents there should be a comfortable time given to allow of a settling in the new home and an adjustment to one's surroundings.

An unmarried woman should call on a matron first, and a younger woman pays the first call on the older one without regard to the fact of the former's being married or single. The best thing to do is to acquaint yourself with the social customs of the city or country in which you reside.

Now, there are some calls that are obligatory. If you have been bridesmaid or an attendant at a wedding can should call on the true hostess of the wedding reception, the mother of the bride. This should be done shortty ofter the wedding.

BRITISH UNIFORMS CHATTANOOGA NOW

Significance of Those Displayed on Dress Parade.

STYLES WON BY BRAVE ACTS.

Distinctions That Date Back Many Years and Mark Deeds of Daring on the Battlefield-Brilliant Colors and Picturesque Costumes.

The khaki service dress of the British army submerges into one drab hue all the great color that formerly charduring the army maneuvers the great hosts of men at arms look all alike. Nevertheless the separate organizations still maintain their individual uniforms for dress parade, and, as in the United States, almost every unlform is conspicuous by some peculiar distinction-a distinction that dates back many years along the path of

England's glory. For instance, sergeants of the Somersetshire Light infantry are the only known officers in the service who wear the sash over the left shoulder. . Officers formerly wore their sashes in this fashion, and in one engagement all the leutenants and captains of the Somersetshire Light infantry were killed or wounded, and the sergeants performed their duties. Thus their triumph is remembered.

The men of the Gloucestershire regipent wear their badges at the back of their headdress as well as at the front. a distinction granted because when the first battalion was defending an important outpost in Egypt in 1801 they were suddenly attacked in the rear but by turning quickly about successfully beat off their assailants.

That picturesque bearskin grenadier cap, worn alone by the Scots Greys of all the cavalry, dates from the battle of Ramillies, in 1706, when the regiment captured three battalions of the Picardy French grenadiers.

The Royal Welsh fusiliers is now the only regiment that retains the "flash," five black ribbons hanging from the back of the collar of the tunic, originally worn to protect the coat from the grease used in plaiting a cue of pig-The "flash" was abolished throughout the army while the regiment was abroad, but on its return the ommanding officer appealed to King William IV. to be allowed to retain it.

White jackets are worn by the ranks of the foot guards when not in dress uniform. The grenadiers weer a white goat's hair plume on the left side of the bearskins, a red band round the forage cans, and the buttons of the tunic are set at equal intervals; the Coldstream guards wear a red feather plume at the right side of the bearskin, a white band on the forage cap, and the buttons are set in twos; Scots guards have no plume in the bearskin, a diced band for the cap and the buttons in threes, while the Irish guards have a plume of St. Patrick's blue in the bearskin, a green band for the cap ed from the Second by the sheepskins -black sheepskins for the First and

white for the Second. There are plenty of other distinctions arranged to tell the regiments. The only lancer regiment that is clothed in scarlet is the Sixteenth, the only dragoons in blue the carabineers. The household cavalry is the only troop to wear the cuirass. The Highland Light. infantry alone among highland regi ments is not kilted, but wears plaid trousers, shako and not the feather bonnet. The shako is also worn by the Cameronians, the only rifle regiment

to do so. A soldier wearing a bugle on his shoulder strap belongs to a light infantry regiment, another wearing a grenade to a fusilier regiment, and a red band round a cap with blue facing marks a soldier of a royal regiment. The only highland regiment with a red hackle in the feather bonnet is the 'Black Watch;" in all others it is white.-London Cor. New York Trib-

Preserving Linoleum.

To prevent linoleum from rotting and falling to pieces it should be treated in the following manner: See that it is perfectly dry and lay it on the floor face downward, or it may be hung over a line with the back outside Make a mixture of linseed oil, red lead and driers to about the thickness of glycerin and give the back of the linoleum a thin coat. Let it dry thoroughly, add some more red lead to the mixture, make it thicker and give the linoleum another coat. It must not be laid before it is perfectly dry.-Exchange.

Flattery Recognized. "I want to ask your advice," said the man who is always busy evolving new Ideas.

"No, you don't," replied the alert business man. "You want to get me interested so that I'll ask you questions about some proposition you want to spring."-Washington Star.

Repair Work. "Repair work has cost me more than the original machine," stormed the physician.

"Repair work does pay better," said the automobile man. "You find it so in your business, don't you, doc?"-Pittsburgh Post.

The ability to speak wisely and well is a great gift, but wisely to refrain from speaking is oftener the evidence of a superior mind.

NEARER THE ORIENT

Tennessee River Made Navigable the Year Round.

Chattanooga.-Completion of the lock and dam at Hale's bar, near this city, marks one important step by the government in its plan of making the Tennessee river navigable all the year. It presages the time when there will be an uninterrupted navigation be acterized the various regiments, and tween all points on the Tennessee, Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and also between this section and the orient via the Panama canal,

The great project at Hale's bar, thirty miles below Chattanooga, includes a lock built by the government and a dam and powerhouse erected by the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power company. Many serious obstacles to navigation have been forever obliterated by increase in depth of water for many miles above the

The project is peculiar in that it is the first instance where a private company was permitted to construct a dam across a navigable river, where river improvement and power development have been combined. The work has been done under supervision of the ecretary of war.

The lock at the opposite end of the dam from the powerhouse is built against a rock bluff and has a clear width of sixty feet. It is about 300 feet long inside the gates. The lower gates are fifty-nine feet high. Each gate weighs 129 tons. The dam is 1,200 feet long: average height, fifty-two feet; eleven feet four inches wide at the top and from fifty-seven to sixtyfour feet wide at the bottom, according to depth of foundation. The power house is sixty-six feet wide and 353 feet long. It contains fourteen turbine units, each capable of delivering 5,250 horsepower or a total of 73,500.

The power from this station will be carried to Chattanooga at 40,000 volts over 175 steel transmission towers, the line crossing the winding Tennessee river twice in order to maintain a straight course. A substation in the city, not far from the river bank, has equipment to step down the current for the various uses to which it will

CAT SAVES A THEATER.

Awakens Actor as Flames Devour the Scenery. Ithaca, N. Y .- Pinky, the Lyceum theater pet cat, saved that large play

house from destruction and also saved the life of George Williamson, who of retaining in the permanent establishwas asleep in one of the dressing Williamson was sleeping soundly

when the cat, which is admired by local theater goers, began pawing his face. Its persistence finally caused Williamson to awake. Williamson saw flames near the dressing room.

They gained hendway so that he could not put them out with the fire rate of about 6,000 per month. extinguisher, and he called out the fire

NEW MONEY ORDER PLAN.

About \$3,000 worth of scenery was

Posteffice Department Would Cash

damaged.

Checks at Any Station. Washington.-Officials of the postoffice department have determined to not only to manipulate the locks, the urge congress at the regular session to dam mechanism, the complicated elecamend the postal laws so that money trienl mechanism, the pilotage of vesorders may be paid at any postoffice in sels, the manning of turns and lightthe country, although drawn on a giv- houses and signal stations and other Alexander M. Dockery, third assistant | eration of the canal, but also to handlepostmaster general, has worked, out | the great volume of clerical work, todetails of the plan.

ment that the express companies all and even to take care of the provisionready are opposing the plan because it | ing of the vessels using the canal, goes . would mean a sharp curtailment of the | without saying. Incidentally it will money order business handled by be necessary in Washington and pering interests also will oppose the plan, depots for the canal, involving the emas it would be likely to cut into the ployment of many person bank draft business.

Under such a system a money order by Colonel Goethals, like any adminiswould be treated identically as a draft trutive officer, desires that the organor express money order. The party to ization of this numerous permanent whom such an order was made out force be undertaken as soon as possiwould indorse it just the same as a ble, but he has shown no disposition to fraft or check, making it payable to become angry over the delay in emthe bank or individual whom he de- barkment of that work, nor has he givpired to cash it if he did not take it to en any sign of dissatisfaction or intenthe postoffice.

ey order system in his annual report. the canal in thorough working condi-Officials of the department are confident that congress will act favorably

MILK CURE FOR BABIES. London Physician Discovers Cause of

Infants' Illness.

Baltimore. - Dr. Ralph Vincent, director of the research laboratory of the Infants' hospital, London, announced here that he had discovered the bacillus that causes stomach trouble among infants. He read a paper before the local Academy of Medicine and told of some recent discoveries that he believes will be of great value in combating infantile diseases. The principal topic was milk. "That

is the whole story of disease among infants," said Dr. Vincent. "Get pure milk and keep it pure and there will be practically no disease among the babies. Milk should be given infants just as it comes from the cow. without boiling or any other preparation."

FIRST SHIP TO GO THROUGH CANAL

Government Vessel Probably Will Get Honor.

READY FOR TRAFFIC FEB. 1.

The Fram, Amundsen's Antarctic Ship. Now In Harbor of Colon, Will Be Granted an Early Passage, but Will Not Be First to Pass From Atlantic to Pacific.

The first deep draft vessel to pass through the Panama canal from oceanto ocean will be one of the Panama railroad steamers, now plying regularly between New York and Colon, if the plan which Secretary Garrison husa contemplation is adopted finally, 2 he secretary's idea is to allow Cole pel Goethals all the time he requires to complete the canal and experiment with it before this initial trip is made. Then, on the deck of one of the liners belonging to the war department. President Wilson, with some of the members of his cabinet; the congressional committees having jurisdiction over the canal and a few newspaper men will pass through the waterway from Cristobal, on the Atlantic side, to

Balboa, at the Pacific entrance. Secretary Garrison said in Washington recently that while no positive date could be fixed for this ceremony he thought that Colonel Goethals would succeed in clearing the way through the Cucaracha slide (meaning in Spanish "Cockroach" slide) by Feb. 1, and certainly it would be possible to pass deep draft vessels through by next spring.

Early Passage For Fram. The Fram, Captain Amundsen's famous antarctic ship, was lying in the habor of Colon when Secretary Garrison sailed from the isthmus. It had been promised that the Fram would be among the first vessels to be passed through the canal on her way to Bering sea conveying another arctic exploring expedition. But she would not be the first vessel through,

sald Secretary Garrison. Leaving for future decision the question as to whether the permanent government of the canal zone shall be by one man or in the hands of a commission. Secretary Garrison as well as Colonel Goethals gave some attention to the plans for the creation of a force of employees to operate the canal. Colonel Goethals is naturally desirous ment as many as possible of the employees who have made good records during their years of service in the construction of the canal. At one time these employees numbered 50,000, but that total has been reduced from time to time owing to the progress of the

work to about 35,000 at present. Reductions are being made at the

Colonel Goethals estimates that about 10 per cent of the maximum number of employees will be required to operate the canal-about 1,500 gold men, meaning the high grade employees from the United States, and 3,500 silver men, which describes the manual labor, largely drawn from the West In-

dies and Europe. That a large force will be required A committee appointed by things directly connected with the oprun the machine shops and drydocks Information has reached the depart- and handle the coal and oil supplies The expectation is that bank- haps in New York to maintain supply

Secretary Garrison said that naturaltion to resign on that or any other se-Postmaster General Burleson will in- count, frankly expressing his desire toclude the proposed change in the mon- remain in charge long enough to get

NEW AID TO SHIPS IN PERIL.

Government Helps In Plan to Install

Latest Wireless Device. Acting under instructions from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo permission has been given to a leading wireless company to equip the derelict destroyer Seneca, now at New York, with a radio goniometer, or di-

rection finder. The instrument will be placed aboard the Seneca without expense to the government. It is claimed for it that it can detect the direction from which wireless messages are sent up to within a comparatively few miles

It is pointed out that often vessels receiving messages by wireless from ships in distress have great difficulty in locating the exact direction whence they come. It is claimed that this direction finder will do away with this in the future.